



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

developments pointed out may justify the query whether a change in England's commercial policy is not desirable, but they do not justify the conclusion that the particular policy here advocated either is, or is not, desirable. Incidentally it may be suggested that the Ricardo spoken of as "the famous economic writer" (p. 279) was really John Lewis Ricardo, a nephew of the noted economist.

CHESTER W. WRIGHT.

Le Socialisme et l'Évolution de l'Angleterre Contemporaine (1880-1911). Par ÉDOUARD GUYOT. Docteur en Droit, Docteur ès Lettres, Agrégé de l'Université. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.] (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. xviii, 543.)

THE chief interest of this book lies not in a chronological presentation of the political history of England since 1880, but rather in an illuminating synthesis of a great variety of English ideas and achievements, quite as much within the economic as within the political domain, during the last thirty years. Relegating to a subsidiary place the dramatic episodes with which the course of Liberal legislation since 1906 has teemed, though by no means losing sight of them, the author has tried above all to describe their relationship with modern economic phenomena. Tendencies among producers—capitalists and wage-earners—tendencies among consumers, tendencies of state action, all are studied in turn, and in each M. Guyot perceives a victory, more or less complete, for socialism, which thus becomes the synthetic principle of recent English evolution. By "socialism", however, the author does not mean Marxism, which he roundly denounces as dogmatic, narrow, and unpractical; he is content with a far more elusive and, it must be confessed, impressionistic definition, "a general principle of organisation, a reaction of constructive volition against *laissez-faire*".

In the first part of the volume, M. Guyot shows clearly how the natural desire for efficiency has tended to transform production from an individualist to a collective basis. On the one hand is the concentration of capital in the hands of trusts; on the other, the concentration of labor through trade-unionism. Up to a certain extent both tendencies coincide with socialism, but in the former case the concentration of the use of capital does not result in the concentration of its possession, and the survival of "small business" is a further refutation of Marxism, while in the latter case the efficacy of trade-unionism is limited by its inability to organize the poorest workingmen or to solve the problem of unemployment. It may here be said that the section on trade-unionism (pp. 39-122) is one of the most interesting in the book: following in general the Webbs' *Industrial Democracy*, it traces the gradual abandonment by English economists of the wage fund and Malthusian doctrines and supports the economic soundness of the minimum wage. The political activity of the trade unions appears more promising to the author than their schemes of mutual benefit or even their rôle in collective bargaining and in arbitration.

Thus, the formation of the Labor Party becomes the fine flower of trade-unionist maturity. The political action is traced since the Reform Bill of 1867 in three well-marked stages: first, the labor conferences and the Labor-Liberal alliance (1868-1887); secondly, the impetus given to a separatist movement by the great strikes of 1887-1890 and the resulting formation of Keir Hardie's Independent Labor Party; and thirdly, the Taff Vale decision and the consequent juncture of trade-unionism with the Socialist groups. To fill in this interesting outline, it will still be necessary for the student to go to the more detailed works of the Webbs, Ramsay Macdonald, Keir Hardie, Conrad Noel, and Frank H. Rose.

Much the same tendencies as have characterized modern production in England, M. Guyot finds (part II.) among consumers. Accepting the historical facts of the growth of the co-operative societies in the United Kingdom supplied by such authorities as Cernesson, Gide, and the Webbs, he interprets the movement as "a triumph of the instinctive drift of the race: the point of departure is individualistic; the point of arrival socialistic". Yet the author is obliged to admit that co-operation too has its limitations—the particularly fortunate classes on one side, and the wage-earners, whose employment is precarious or intermittent, on the other, remain outside of its scope.

Increasing state action—the third and most conspicuous sign of the progress of collectivism in England—is followed down two broad channels, labor legislation and agrarian reform. The revolt of the Liberal Party against the preachments of the Manchester School, the democratizing of British politics, and the social legislation since 1906 are pointed out and commented upon, always, however, in such an abstract manner that the historian will find very few indications of the exact factors which in the decades of the eighties and nineties worked together to shape the present politics of the Liberal Party. It is surprising in such a thoughtful work as M. Guyot's to find almost no reference to the activities of Joseph Chamberlain or to the influence of Henry George or to the effects of the Boer War. A real history of the transformation of the Liberal Party has still to be written.

Of the land problem, M. Guyot discusses the three most frequently supported solutions—land nationalization, as proposed by A. R. Wallace; the single tax, as urged by Henry George; and the peasant proprietorship, as championed by prominent Conservatives. The last he deems alien from the present English tendencies, because it is anti-socialistic. The doctrines of Henry George are bitterly assailed as unsound and visionary, and their influence upon the present-day Radicals in England and especially upon the Lloyd George budget, in the opinion of the reviewer, are greatly underestimated. It is land nationalization, therefore, toward which M. Guyot thinks England is tending, though not necessarily in the very form which Wallace pictured, and as evidence of his theory he cites the Small Holdings Act of 1907 and the Housing

Act and the budget of 1909. At this theory and evidence the chief criticism of M. Guyot's work will probably be levelled. It will be remarked that the author might conceivably modify his position were he to take up in some detail the actual operation of the Irish Land Laws and of the Development Act of 1909 and the recently announced land programme of Mr. Lloyd George.

The last part of the book, largely literary, is devoted to William Morris, Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells. In the work of each one of these writers, M. Guyot finds the expression of certain idealistic tendencies from which English socialism profits. The bibliography, concluding the book, is the best now available on recent social history of Great Britain.

M. Guyot's work is quite likely to make its most direct appeal to students of economics, sociology, or political philosophy. Its method of treatment and its constant employment of abstractions militate against its historicity. Yet its remarkable grasp on the drift of many diverse elements in contemporary English life—the suggestiveness of its synthesis—will afford fresh stimulus to the student of the modern history of a great industrial nation.

CARLTON HAYES.

The Rise of South Africa: a History of the Origin of South African Colonisation and of its Development towards the East from the Earliest Times to 1857. By G. E. CORY, M.A., Professor in Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa. Volume II. *From 1820 to 1834.* (London, New York, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. xiii, 489.)

THE first volume of this notable work (which was reviewed in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XVI. 629-630) reached the beginnings of systematic English immigration to South Africa. This second volume, the history of fifteen years, ends as the Boers begin to "trek" northward away from the English. As in other phases and stages of South African history external forces, remote and often effective in even more than this imperial region, play a fairly direct part. Thus in England the Industrial Revolution, the problem of the poor law, jealousy of emigration to America, and the historic contribution of the English ruling caste to the mismanagement of the Colonial Office led to the establishment of the first definite body of English civilians in South Africa, 1819-1820. The missionaries had already come. Their advent in modern world-politics was not less important than their influence in the history of both Americas and of Japan in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The part they played in South Africa may forever remain in dispute. Certainly, aside from any prejudice possibly shown by the author, the prompt entanglement of some of these early mission-